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The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXXII—NUMBER 39

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1927.

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BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mrs. F. E. Donahue is in Boston on business.

D. H. Spearin and family have been confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. Marshall Hastings has been visiting relatives in Auburn.

Mrs. Louise Kelley is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Babson, in Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Grace Gilmer is assisting in the home of Mrs. Sarah Billings, who has been ill.

Robert Haldane, pastor of the Upton church, was in town a few days the first of the week.

Mr. Robert Giddard has returned to Bates Business College, Lewiston, to resume his studies.

Rev. Hilda Ives of Portland was in town Sunday to attend the funeral of Maitland C. Bird.

The installation of Col. C. S. Edwards Camp, S. of U. V., will be held Saturday evening January 15.

Monday morning was the coldest for the season, thermometers registering from 15 to 25 degrees below zero.

Mrs. H. P. Wheeler, who has been in South Portland for the past few months returned to Dr. Gehring's, Tuesday.

The W. B. C. will hold their installation of officers on Jan. 13. Each member is privileged to invite two guests.

Mrs. L. M. Gilmer and Miss Esther Dean spent the day at West Bethel Friday, and visited the Grammar School.

Mrs. Grace Swan has returned to Berlin, N. H., where she will be with her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Conroy, for a time.

Bethel friends regret to learn of the death of Mr. George King of Falmecore, Florida, Tuesday, Jan. 10, from pneumonia.

Edward Clark of West Milan, N. H., was in town Sunday night with two dog teams. He was on his way to Albany, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Staples returned to their home in Gorham, N. H., Monday, after spending the past two months in town.

Miss Margaret Hanscom returned to her school at Wetherfield, Conn., Saturday, having been detained at home the past week on account of illness.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bean of Sunday River passed away last Saturday. The funeral was held Monday, conducted by Rev. C. B. Oliver.

Sixteen from Bethel Grange attended the installation at Pleasant Valley Grange, West Bethel, on the evening of Jan. 5. A most enjoyable time was reported.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekah will hold a joint installation Friday evening, Jan. 14. Odd Fellows and their families and Rebekahs and their families will be guests.

The "First National Store, Inc." located in the H. P. Thurston building on Main Street, opened on Tuesday. Norman Hall of West Bethel is manager of the store.

Miss Esther J. Dean of Woodstock was the guest of Mrs. L. M. Gilmer several days last week, and assisted in the degree work at the installation of Bethel Grange Thursday evening.

Many Bethel people will be grieved to learn of the death of Rev. Charles J. Banghart which occurred at his home in Berlin, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 8. Rev. Banghart was a former pastor of the Bethel Methodist Church.

Y. L. Greenleaf, Optometrist, of 167 Main St., Lewiston, will be at S. H. Greenleaf's, 11 Park St., Bethel, Sat. Jan. 15, 1927, for the purpose of examining eyes. Glasses adjusted free. Please make appointments with S. H. Greenleaf, Tel. 115, Bethel.

Velma Emma Vashaw, three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Vashaw of Walker's Mills, passed away last Friday after a short illness. Funeral services were held Saturday, Rev. C. B. Oliver officiating. The remains were placed in the tomb at Locke's Mills.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

USING ALCOHOL FOR BOOZE

According to law the United States is supposed to be a prohibition Nation. But everyone will agree that the definition of the word prohibition as a "hypothesis or conjecture," its application very well in this instance. Except when it is prescribed by physicians as medicine folks are not supposed to drink liquor. Liquor depends upon alcohol for its "kickin'" qualities.

The general impression existed at one time that all alcohol that was placed on the market was either poisonous or entirely unfit to drink. Since it has been proved that a great many people are willing to take a chance on denatured alcohol that has been officially declared to be non-drinkable, because it has a dirty taste, or because it contained poison, it is interesting to know something about the processes of manufacturing alcohol.

LEGALLY MADE

The production of rum and brandy legally produced in the United States in the fiscal year 1926, amounts to 1,535,274 gallons. Alcohol produced at industrial alcohol plants amounted to 202,271,070 gallons. No whiskey, gin, or high wines were legally produced in this country last year—that is, under the Government regulations, or permits. Alcohol manufacturers use millions of bushels of corn, rye, and cereals. Approximately 100,000,000 gallons of molasses is used in the manufacture of these products annually. Grain and other material is also used in great quantities in "near beer."

The National supply of all distilled spirits and industrial alcohol is kept in warehouses, and doled out under a system of Government permits through very strict regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT PERMIT SYSTEM

Alcohol is recognized as legitimate and necessary to society and the provision for its manufacture has been safeguarded under Government statutes. Large manufacturing establishments have been set up to produce industrial alcohol. Distilled spirits that are drinkable are also given their recognition in the National Prohibition law. In the handling of every pint of industrial alcohol, or distilled spirits, the Government takes charge.

The market for industrial alcohol exists because it is required in winter for such ordinary purposes as automobile radiators. It is used at all times in paint, varnish, enamel, nitro-cellulose products, barbers' preparations, tobacco products, flavoring extracts and food preservatives, fabric dyes, and so on. It is also used in the manufacture of explosives, rubber accelerators, pharmaceuticals, dyes, disinfectants, and thousands of other things. Every one of these industries that makes industrial alcohol must secure a permit from the Government in order to procure it from the manufacturer. This permit specifies just how it shall be denatured, and before the industrial alcohol manufacturer can receive the order he in turn must have a permit from the Government for exactly that kind of a denatured alcohol. All denatured alcohol and all distilled spirits are under lock and key, and the Government keeps the books.

The process of denaturing alcohol is carried on by the representatives of the Government, and this makes the Internal Revenue Bureau, which is a part of the United States Treasury, wholly responsible for every pint of industrial alcohol or distilled spirits that gets to the public.

ADVENTUROUS DRINKERS

The Government formula for denaturing alcohol were adopted because of the belief that they would make the alcohol so distasteful that no one would drink it. Secretary of Treasury Mellon asserted the other day that the present use of wood alcohol as a denaturant is a mistake. He said that he had accepted various chemical formulas for denaturing alcohol, and that he had found that the most effective was the one that he had adopted.

Mr. Mellon said that the Government has practically stopped smuggling from the sea and through Canada, and that he has no doubt that it will stop it in the near future. He said that the Government has no doubt that it will stop it in the near future. He said that the Government has no doubt that it will stop it in the near future.

That knocked all of the pieces of the big Navy into a cocked hat. And new they are calling Coddie a pariah in Washington.

MAITLAND C. BIRD

Maitland C. Bird, a life long resident of Albany, passed away at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Friday, Jan. 7, where he was taken Wednesday for treatment following a short illness. Mr. Bird was 59 years of age. In November, 1920, he married Miss Alta Cummings of Albany.

He is survived by his widow, two daughters, two brothers, Will Bird of Waterford and Elbridge Bird of Albany and one sister, Mrs. Jennie Trickey of Waterford.

Funeral services were held from S. Greenleaf's funeral parlors, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. Ball of Waterford assisted by Mrs. Hilda Ives of Portland. The remains were placed in the tomb.

HOCKEY GAMES

A very fast and interesting game of hockey took place Tuesday P. M. between Grades V and VI and Grade VII of the Bethel Grammar School, the former being the victors with a final score of 7-0.

Players, Grades V and VI: Paul Brown, Capt.; Trafion Bartlett, Mgr.; Morris Vail, Rt. Gd.; Norris Brown, Lt. Gd.; Floyd Thurston, Goal T.; Walter Jodrey, Goal T.

Players, Grade VII: John Vashaw, Capt.; Bruce Bailey, Mgr.; June Brown, Goal T.; Ernest Blake, Rt. Gd.; Richard Carter, Lt. Gd.; Guy Gibbs, Goal T.

The hockey game between the eighth grade and the fifth and sixth grades, Friday night, resulted in a victory for the eighth grade with a score of 10-3. Wilson Bartlett starred for the winners and Norris Brown for the defeated team.

ARE YOU A MASON?

If so, this subject and local will not interest you. If you are not, then here comes the opportunity to improve your knowledge and broaden your perspective on this well known and world-wide popular subject. Watch the columns of this paper closely as more of this affair will appear weekly. By or about the middle of the February the climax may be expected.

When Congress passed the soldiers' bonus bill two years ago it received the approval of the veterans. The law placed a loan value on the insurance certificates given to the veterans after the first two years. That two years has expired and now many of the bonus holders are refusing to loan money on the certificates on the claim that there is too much red tape connected with the transaction, and that in consequence it is impracticable for them to loan these loan certificates for the veterans' Congress passed the bill to the bank in the beginning. And now the veterans are passing it back again.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Congress has been told by all the officials who know that if it expects to keep the American flag on the high seas that it must continue to operate its passenger and merchant ships under the United States flag.

There has been a running feud of late for years regarding the status of the ship which, or other class, is to be shipped to the United States. The United States will pay a tonnage tax to the foreign flag ship, and the foreign flag ship will pay a tonnage tax to the United States.

Understandably the United States has no objection to the foreign flag ship, but it does object to the foreign flag ship which is to be shipped to the United States. The United States will pay a tonnage tax to the foreign flag ship, and the foreign flag ship will pay a tonnage tax to the United States.

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SCHOOL HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

The school house at Northwest Bethel was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening. The fire was discovered by Elmer Stearns about 7 o'clock. It is thought the fire was caused by an overheated chimney. This building was located on the north side of the river about three miles from the village. As soon as arrangements can be made school will be resumed in the Thayer house opposite the home of Albert Silver, near the old school house.

BETHEL'S WINTER ROADS

A Bethel man, who has made his living at the wheel of an automobile, and who, after twenty experiences in numerous neglected snow banks said "God ought to have put an eleventh commandment in the Bible, 'Thou shalt not go on snow on wheels,'" now says, "Man is increasingly becoming the master of the elements and the modern day calls for these snow banks to be tamed."

Doctors, ministers and many people are obliged to travel in winter. The doctors suffer most. In many towns in Maine doctors have put themselves in early graves by struggling through snow banks in the small hours of the night, when apparently nobody cared but the relatives of the sick people or the owners of sick cattle when the veterinary was called. The modern day calls for the open road—at least on the main channels of travel. People all through the state have the vision which is becoming a reality. Men and women of the best mettle prefer to lead rather than drag on behind in worthy movements. Rumford has taken a good lead. The little towns of Erol and Upton—way back in the woods—keep their roads open all the year, while Bethel, the "HUB" of this section of Oxford County is snow bound.

Right now, the people who are "agin" the open road in our town are in the minority. Should a meeting be called to insure the vote of the people, most of the real men and women of our fine town would say "Yes, Rumford, West Bethel and Locke's Mills roads should be kept open for wheels, for there is no eleventh commandment in the Bible."

A NEW USE FOR A WINTER GYM

The University of Michigan is good. In athletic Archer holds a prominent place. A dealer in another Michigan city has the contract for archery supplies.

Early in the winter he was astonished to receive from 45 of the leading high school girls of his city a request that he should give them winter archery instruction. He did some quick, intensive thinking; then he thought him of the winter archery. Yes, that could be had. With a back stop of old sails it would afford a range of about 25 yards, which would suffice for a winter class.

So, 45 determined young ladies of Michigan were Saturday are learning the ways of the bow and arrow, and that lot of all lady archers sports, with intent to do outdoor archery at the longer ranges the moment that the winter comes are gone.

Next fall, when it is thought that the girls will enter the University in a body, a battalion of archers in good practice. When the opportunities of the freshmen archery team and other of free are to be chosen, some of them, undoubtedly, will fall to the hands of that well-learned teacher, for, to it known in each one of the streets of Archery, who is to be the archer of the future.

Every man is at heart a sportsman. These girls are doing fresh matters will have to be correct to be high or low prince, for the archery world is vast.

To Rum, N. Y., facing no doubt, available, say the high school basketball team as an archery range, and as the next big tournament of the Eastern Archery Association two or three of these boys have seen some of the national champions at sight up and take notice.

Here in our own State, Bates College is a good archery range, and as the next big tournament of the Eastern Archery Association two or three of these boys have seen some of the national champions at sight up and take notice.

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GRANGE NEWS

BETHEL GRANGE

Bethel Grange, No. 56, held a public installation January 6 and the following officers were installed by F. E. Russell, installing officer, and Mrs. Lottie Inman, marshal.

Master, L. W. Morse
Overseer, F. E. Russell
Steward, G. J. Haggood
Assistant Steward, Gardiner Herrick
L. A. Stewart, Electa Chaplin
Lecturer, Mrs. Lottie Bartlett
Chaplain, Mrs. Ella Morgan
Secretary, Mrs. Eva Hastings
Treasurer, B. W. Kimball
Ceres, Beatrice Brown
Flora, Frances Clough
Pomona, Florence Coburn
Gate Keeper, Jasper Cates
After the installation the following program was given.
Reading, Mrs. Helen Berry
Vocal solo, Mrs. S. T. Achenbach
Reading, Mrs. Lilla Morgan
Remarks, Rev. S. T. Achenbach and others.
Refreshments of cake, sandwiches and coffee were served.

WEST PARIS GRANGE

The officers of West Paris Grange were installed Saturday by Charles P. Suster of Excelsior Grange, Poland. There was an all day session and dinner at noon. The officers are:
W. M. William Littlehale
Overseer, Clarence Richardson
Lecturer, Anna White
Steward, Francis Littlehale
Assistant Steward, Warren Stearns
Chaplain, Nellie Littlehale
Treasurer, William Stearns
Secretary, Esther Tuell
Gate Keeper, A. R. Tuell
Ceres, Gladys Littlehale
Flora, Alice Littlehale
L. A. S. Emily Tuell

MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE

Mountain View Grange, Gilead, held its regular meeting last Friday evening with a good attendance of members and three visitors were present. After a brief business session the newly elected officers were installed by Past Master Herbert Wheeler, assisted by Mrs. Margery Bennett as follows:
Master, Horace Swan
Overseer, G. L. Tracy
Lecturer, Mrs. Mahel Tracy
Steward, Clifford Cole
Assistant Steward, Carl Richardson
Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson
Treasurer, A. T. Heath
Secretary, Miss Janet Fraser
Gate Keeper, Fred Goodnow
Ceres, Mrs. Hattie Aronburg
Pomona, Mrs. Eva Deoster
Flora, Mrs. Ada Cole
L. A. Stewart, Miss Emeline Heath
Pianist, Miss Vera Tracy
Refreshments of sandwiches, cake, doughnuts and coffee were served.
The next meeting will be Friday evening, Jan. 21st, and there will be degree work.

SCHOOL NEWS

The winter term of the schools in the Bethel District opened Jan. 3, with the same teachers as in the fall. Nearly all pupils that had been out of school on the fall on account of sickness have returned to school.

The State Grange at its recent annual session again adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the State school fund law so that all towns having school land should be treated alike as to state aid. As it is now there is great injustice.

CROTEAU-LOWE

Paul W. Croteau of Greenwood and Louis M. Lowe of Bethel were united in marriage, Thursday, January 6, by Rev. S. T. Achenbach. The bride's trip was very short and the couple were contented.

TRAINS CHANGE TIME

The train schedule on the Canadian National effective Sunday, Jan. 9, is as follows:
Sunday. Trains leave for Portland at 8:01 A. M. and 5:27 P. M. For Montreal and Island Pond at 8:39 A. M. and 8:33 P. M.
Daily. Schedule—Trains leave for Portland at 8:01 A. M. and 4:43 P. M. Leave for Montreal and Island Pond at 8:31 A. M. and 8:33 P. M.

Mrs. Lucien Littlehale has employment in Bethel's mill.

Mrs. Abel Andrews of Albany called on Mrs. Edith Grover Sunday.

GOULD NOSES OUT SOUTH PARIS

The Gould Academy boys basketball team used on South Paris High 26-25 in a whirlwind game in the William Bligham Gymnasium last Friday night. Captain Pratt and Lundell starred for the South Paris team.

SOUTH PARIS		G	Pt	Pts
McKinley, Jr.		1	0	2
Bumpus, Jr., Jr.		5	0	10
Pratt, Jr., Jr.		3	0	12
Nutting, Jr.		0	0	0
Lundell, Jr.		0	0	0
Chandler, Jr.		0	1	1
Totals		13	1	25

GOTLAND		G	Pt	Pts
Holmes, Jr.		5	0	10
Hanlin, Jr.		3	0	6
Austin, Jr.		5	0	10
French, Jr.		0	0	0
Parsons, Jr.		0	0	0
Totals		13	0	26

Referee Roy, Bates. Time, 4 3/4. Timer Mason. Scorer Haselton.

Local fans got their money's worth Friday night when they saw Gould beat out the fast South Paris team by one point.

There will be a double header next Friday, Jan. 14, in the William Bligham Gymnasium when the boys play Gorham Normal and the girls meet the South Paris girls.

The Gould boys must improve this week if they expect to take the Normal School boys into camp. The Normal team is composed of older and more experienced players, and are sure to make the local five travel at top speed.

In South Paris the girls have a very formidable opponent, as the neighboring town always turns out a fast outfit.

The local girls have a pair of fast forwards in Captain Burdick and Hamself and it may be that they can be developed at center Gould should give the invaders a close game.

Louis Roy, Bates '27, will referee both the girls' and boys' games Friday night. Roy is a member of the Central Board Officials so fans are assured of the games being handled in a competent manner.

SENIORS 36—FRESHMEN 25

The Seniors played the Freshmen Friday night in a quite close game until the last half when the Seniors found their shooting eye and began to outplay the Freshmen in every way. Kaddy starred for the Seniors and G. Parsons for the Fresh.

SENIORS		G	Pt	Pts
Kaddy, Jr.		11	0	22
Burton, Jr.		6	0	12
Kace, Jr.		1	0	2
Clark, Jr.		0	0	0
Snow, Jr.		0	0	0
Totals		18	0	36

FRESHMEN		G	Pt	Pts
Handicap				15
G. Parsons, Jr.		2	0	6
Alger, Jr.		1	0	2
Condon, Jr.		0	0	0
Anderson, Jr.		1	0	2
Johnson, Jr.		0	0	0
H. Parsons, Jr.		0	0	0
Chapin, Jr.		0	0	0
Totals		5	0	25

Referee Kennedy. Scorer Adams. Timer Bryant.

SOPHOMORES VICTORIOUS

The Sophomores, greatly strengthened by the presence of Willard in the line-up defeated the Seniors 31-19. This was the first victory for the Sophomores in basketball this year. Adams starred for the Seniors.

JUNIORS		G	Pt	Pts
Tracy, Jr.		0	0	4
Willard, Jr.		4	0	8
Adams, Jr.		3	0	6
Brant, Jr.		0	0	0
Gibbs, Jr.		0	0	0
Totals		7	0	18

SOPHOMORES		G	Pt	Pts
Handicap				5
Glover, Jr.		1	0	2
Myers, Jr.		2	1	7
Willard, Jr.		0	0	12
Gregory, Jr.		2	1	5
Hawcock, Jr.		0	0	0
Totals		12	1	31

Referee Kennedy. Scorer Austin. Time 4 3/4.

The basket ball games Friday, Jan. 14, will begin at 7:30 promptly. Arrangements have been made with the Gorham Normal team and the referee to arrive in Bethel on the morning train.

RADIO

Radio Profession Young Man's Game

Veteran Says Opportunity Lies in Invention for Electrical Graduate.

By CHARLES FRESHMAN

The rapid development of the radio art has created a vast field for further productive research. New and useful improvements have been constantly appearing, and there has been a growing tendency among radio manufacturers to simplify the operation and increase the efficiency of their radio receivers.

Behind the scenes, as it were, are the radio technicians, the radio engineers and the laboratory staffs who are directly responsible for the marketed product. The fruits of their efforts, combined with the efficiency of systematic production, are the main factors which allow one to purchase a good receiver at a reasonable price. Although there are many good receivers, there are also some which are very poor indeed, both electrically and mechanically. The receiver itself is evidence of good or bad engineering practice. Nor is this evidence in any way. By its performance you shall know it, and as you listen in you can readily tell whether it facilitates unobtrusively, distorts the music heard, or is so extremely insensitive and times so broadly that it is wrong to call it a product of engineering skill and design.

Poor Designs Pass.

The day of the poorly designed set is quickly passing, and those types which have given cause for concern, such as those which radiate powerfully and produce inexcusable noises, are losing popularity. No longer will the public have to contend with radio receivers which do not warrant being called such. For this, we have the progressive radio laboratory staffs to thank.

Radio engineering is becoming more and more one of the most important professions. Its scope is already so large that no one engineer can hope to learn everything on the subject. Engineers, to keep up with the times, have found it necessary to specialize. And in specialization is sounded the keynote for their individual and collective success.

The young and ambitious man desirous of attaining radio engineering as a profession must first study electrical engineering. It is most essential that he do this, for without the sound and basic fundamentals of electricity there can be no competency as a radio engineer.

A Necessary Course.

In fact, of the few college courses that are now available to which the

learn radio engineering, none will accept as students those who do not hold a degree in electrical engineering or a similar equivalent. Without electrical engineering there could be no radio engineering. The sound training which an electrical engineering course teaches will be found very necessary to the aspiring radio engineer. "What particular phase of radio engineering shall I study?" is a difficult question to answer directly. It all depends upon the individual who asks it. If one is adept at mathematics, he should inevitably make good in practically any phase of the art. The designing of audio and radio frequency transformers, variable condensers and inductances, etc., will be found relatively simple work. On the other hand, one may be imbued with a good knowledge of chemistry, in which case the development and perfection of permeable alloys for transformer cores and other apparatus will present an attractive field.

An individual having a good musical ear stands a good chance to use his developed aural facilities for the perfection of good quality reproducing loud speakers. This is one of the most needed inventions—a loud speaker which will reproduce the voice and music without distortion.

Radio is really a young man's game. It is a young industry and naturally a lot of young blood has been attracted to it already.

In fact, as far as the engineering and invention of radio, together with the sales, is concerned, the younger generation walk off with all the honors. However, radio is too young as a business to place entirely in the hands of the newcomers in the industry. As far as the executive and managerial ends are concerned, the older business man must still be relied upon. In fact, in such jobs as financing only the mature, veteran business man with years of experience is suited for the work.

It does not mean that the younger generation has not succeeded in following with spirit and ability those various paths. However, older men are preferable in those capacities, not necessarily for the prestige of the organization, but for more efficient management and supervision. Assistants have been chosen from the ranks of young and old, and experience as well as ability always guides in the selections, the more experienced men holding the positions of greater importance.

The great amount of competition which is now being experienced in the radio industry will ultimately result, and very quickly, too, in a boiling down process in which it will be a survival of the fittest. The very same circumstances were portrayed in the automobile industry before its stabilization. That same experience will affect the radio industry, as stabilization is almost upon us now.

Process of Elimination In Buying Radio Outfit

By FRANK REICHMAN, R. E. E. M.

What price radio?

With the radio buying radio sets already made and being faced with the claims of scores of manufacturers, there naturally is considerable confusion in the mind of the average citizen who wants to put his money into a radio receiver.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the crystal set has practically passed out of use because it is not selective.

These sets are also out because they will not operate loud speakers, and hence their reception is also defective.

The three-tube regenerative receiver, while it is selective and will get considerable distance, will radiate to the annoyance of everybody else, and only the most selfish listener will use a set of this type.

The eight, ten or twelve-tube superheterodyne is too expensive for the average listener and also requires so much servicing that it may be a source of trouble. Also, the upkeep is hardly justified by the results.

In the process of elimination, we are left to the radio frequency circuit sets, which have proved their worth and are now standard. Properly constructed they are selective, capable of giving range, and are a satisfactory and reliable radio receiver.

A good double radio frequency set can be bought for around \$20. Tubes, batteries, charger and aerial equipment will run out more than \$20, and the total speaker can be had from \$10 to \$25. This will make the total cost around \$50. A set of this type will give satisfaction under any and all circumstances.

The new type radio frequency sets on the market carrying from six to eight tubes. These additional tubes are necessary where shielding is used in the set. Shielding has been adopted to overcome the ordinary screened coil which picks up all the stray currents and gives them to the wave which is to be heard, causing interference and poor reception.

The object of the shielding is to keep out these stray currents and give greater selectivity. This same end can be achieved by the use of the shielded type of coil which does not pick up stray currents. Clip per shield is a set shown with a tremendous amount of the space picked up by the aerial system that

the additional tubes are necessary to overcome these losses. Thus, a six or eight tube shielded set gives no better results than a well designed, properly constructed five-tube unshielded set.

The larger the set, measured by the number of tubes, the greater the initial cost and also the greater the upkeep. A six or eight tube set will run from \$20 to \$35 in price, and the maintenance cost will be almost double that of the five tube set. These figures are for the chest type of receiver, where the value is in the "works" and cost as high as the buyer wishes to go.

From these comparisons it will be seen that the average person who wants to buy a first-class, general purpose radio receiving set, which will give long use and satisfactory service, cannot go far astray by putting his or her money into a standard five-tube radio frequency set.

When Choosing Sockets,

Spring Are Important

In choosing a socket, care should be exercised to see that the springs make good contact with the prongs of the tubes. This is very important.

The springs should be tested by bending for quite a distance more than they would normally be bent by the tubes. If they come back to the original position, or at least very near to it, they are all right.

The competition upon which the springs are mounted should be taken into account either high insulating material. If the edge of the socket makes a mark on a piece of paper, the material is probably made of some lampblack compound and should be avoided.

A spring-mounted socket is some times desirable especially when the smaller dry cell tubes are to be used. Only the best of this type should be used.

Screws, Binding Posts,

Have Right-Hand Thread

In writing a receiver, remember that, with a very few exceptions, all screws and binding posts are threaded with a right-hand thread. That is, you and have are tightened with a clock-wise rotation. Therefore, in making a plug in the end of a wire which is to be placed on a binding post or screw, bend the loop in a clock-wise direction so that when the set or bar is tightened, the wire will not be twisted out from under the nut.

AGED TEXAN TELLS OF BUFFALO HUNTS

Vast Herds of Animals Roamed the Plains.

Tahoka, Texas.—Frank M. Sherrod of Tahoka is one of the few men still living who hunted buffaloes for their meat in the 70's. His first trip to the plains region of northwestern Texas on a buffalo hunting expedition was before the wholesale slaughter of the animals for their hides began. As a means of preserving Mr. Sherrod's reminiscences of pioneer days, J. B. Huley, field representative of the Panhandle-Plains Historical society, visited Sherrod a few days ago and obtained from him an account of his buffalo hunting experiences. One of the interesting statements made by Mr. Sherrod was that in 1875 buffaloes were killed in great numbers for their tongues, considered a great delicacy.

His First Buffalo Hunt.

"I was just a boy and was out here on the buffalo range in 1874 and 1875," he said. "I was seventeen years old when I came out the first time. We came out from Brown county, about 200 miles to the east, and there were only five of us. We hunted for meat. That year you could see 200 and 300 coyotes in a bunch, but the second year three animals were killed out. There were many men buffalo hunting, who killed the coyotes for their skins.

"We really came a lot further out than necessary to kill the buffaloes but we had lots of fun. There were tens of thousands of buffaloes everywhere. When we got tired of one place we would move to another. We made houses of poles, covered with buffalo hides, lined and floored with the same. The second winter we came out here there were thirty-two of us from Brown county, and I killed 300 buffalo that winter myself. I didn't do anything but hunt.

"The first winter we loaded our wagons with meat. We took yearlings and two year olds and dried their hams whole. We brought a wash kettle along with us and rendered up thirty-two kettles of fat marrow and tallow. This got so hard that you could throw it around like a chunk of wood. We would take an ax, break the bones and then scrape the marrow out. The marrow and tallow were used for cooking, making soap and the like.

"We killed enough buffaloes to furnish the people of Brown county with meat all the next year. Twelve months afterwards the meat would be as hard as a stone on the outside, but good and fresh when cut into. We didn't eat our meat. The majority of the meat we cut in big chunks, as large as a ten pound bucket, and dried. Some of it we carried back in the whole hams.

"In killing the buffaloes we used needle guns and it cost us five cents a shot. We met two fellows up on the head of the Colorado river the second year who had been out two months and hadn't killed a buffalo. They had these 'tiffens' rifles and traded us some tobacco to kill some buffaloes for them. We went out and killed about fifteen for them.

"No Trouble With Indians.

"There were lots of Indians the first year. We left our camp many times and would look back and see the Indians sitting on the tops of our wagons and moving around our camp. They never would bother anything except something to eat or our mules. We had to guard the mules every night. Many a night we have gone off into a thicket without mules, and the Indians would come into camp and pass all around us. There were more Indians over in Crosby county than around Tahoka lake. We never had a fight with them, as they never did bother us. Lots of times we would ride around a point and meet a bunch of Indians face to face. We would both stop, and in a minute the Indian would turn his horse and then all would turn and ride back the way they had come.

"We never bothered with the buffalo hides in 1874 except to throw a few on top of our meat when we started back. There was a spring at Tahoka lake, but no water to the plains lakes then.

"The second winter there were hundreds of men killing for hides. "We drove or rode to 1875 and must have had about fifteen wagons that year. There was an outfit from Fort Worth on the Colorado river which was killing just for the tongues. They sold their skins worth five cents in Fort Worth. They would kill the buffaloes, cut out the tongues and leave the rest lying there. We were gone on the trip about six months and a half."

London Inmate Research

Blamed for Lost Dogs

London, England.—Felix May has been led astray in such numbers for medical and scientific research that thousands of London pet owners have appealed to the authorities for protection.

The question of dog-stealing has been brought up in the house of commons before. The Research Institute society contends that research workers, by paying from 5 to 8 shillings for each kind of dog, have given impetus to dog-stealing here and are responsible for the deaths of great numbers of these animals. The research workers say that it's thought the dogs were harmless and not believed that they had been cruelly handled by the dog catchers.

WOMEN BARRED ON "PARADISE ISLAND"

"No Money, No Trouble" in Restful South Seas.

San Francisco, Calif.—Nine willing Robinson Crusoes, who, though young, are weary of the turmoil of cities and the babble of women, are here preparing to colonize a new "Paradise Island" in the South Seas.

"No trouble and no money; no money, and nobody to ask you for any," is their motto.

The intended home of the self-appointed castaways is Santa Maria Island, lovely bit of land exactly on the equator in the Galapagos group.

The men are the crew of the Ecuadorian auxiliary schooner Floreana, at present docked here, who own their own ship, and, as members of "La Colonia de Floreana," are owners of the modern prototype of Robinson Crusoe's home on Juan Fernandez Island.

No ordinary sailors are they, but philosophers, every one. One is an accountant, another an author. A former associate in the enterprise, who later deserted, was a scholar and university graduate. All are from Norway.

Each man has his particular reason for fleeing from the society of women. Three of the Floreana are divorced. Two are married and separated from ill-natured or unfaithful wives. The others of the company admit they are "disappointed men."

Then there are 21 men, ranging in ages down to eighteen years. Thirteen of them were left on Santa Maria Island before the Floreana came to San Francisco a month ago.

Capt. August Christensen, forty-five, and Capt. Anton Stubb, fifty-one, mariners, are the leaders and the eldest of the colony.

They have, of course, the intention of colonizing their island with additional people eventually and reaping fortunes in tilling its fertile soil. They also contemplate fishing and whaling enterprises in the populous tropical waters of the vicinity.

The islet was selected by the adventurers first, because the Ecuadorian government, which owns the 41 islands of the Galapagos, granted them the land, and second, because of its romantic history and isolation.

Centuries ago, Santa Maria was Charles's Island, refuge of Pacific buccaners. Only one island of the Galapagos is now inhabited. It is 50 miles from the Crusoes' home.

Find \$2,000,000 "Rose"

Diamond; Arrest Two

Paris.—The famous rose diamond, known as the "Grand Condé," stolen from the king tower in the chateau of the Duc d'Angoulême in Chantilly early in October, has been recovered.

The famous gem was found in a valley, the stone wrapped carefully in cotton. Two of the alleged thieves, Leon Knuffer and Emile Soulier, who crossed a flooded moat and climbed into the gem tower on a ladder, were arrested and are reported to have confessed.

Two forces, who sold a fortune in smaller jewels which also were stolen, were arrested. Other accomplices are sought. The thieves got only \$30,000 francs (about \$1,200). They threw settings, some of which were of great value, into the Seine and sold the stones to unsuspecting reputable jewelers.

The mystery was cleared because Knuffer talked too much. One of his lapses from caution was promptly reported to the police. He was shadowed for several weeks, and finally connected with the robbery and arrested.

Find Way to Grow

Hair on Bald Mice

Taunton, England.—Bald mice have been made to grow hair in experiments designed to discover a cure for baldness among humans.

To grow hair on mice is easy, scientists explain, but the trick was to make the mice bald.

Dr. F. A. E. Crew, principal of the Edinburgh Institute of the Edinburgh university, discovered that mice may be made to shed their coats by extracting certain gland substances. Doctor Crew also says that by extracting a substance from normal mice and grafting it on the bald mice, he has been able to promote the growth of the coat again completely or partially, according to the amount applied.

The experiments are being continued with a view of ascertaining if human baldness may not be due to the same glandular deficiency, and therefore curable in a similar way.

Illiteracy Increasing;

Paris Lays It to War

Paris.—A little known form of the war damage suffered by France is revealed in array figures which show an increasing number of illiterates among recruits. In 1921, of the men called to the colors, 8,713 were unable to read or write, while 13,003 confessed themselves illiterate in 1924.

Figures for only a part of 1925 are available, but they show an augmentation in the condition, which is ascribed to the disruption in schooling during the war.

Jaw of Mammoth Found

24 Miles From Warsaw

Warsaw.—The jaw of a mammoth was found 24 miles from Warsaw, in Wartha, when workers were excavating for the construction of a new house. The diameter of the jaw is 34 inches. After news reached Warsaw, the government rushed an expert to Wartha, hoping possibly to unearth further parts of the mammoth's skeleton.

Carries Weight

Washington.—Leander O. Gentle of Atlanta, sixty-five years old, weight 250, has had 25 children.

WILD WOMAN FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH

Roamed Michigan Woods for Fifty Years.

Calumet, Mich.—Old Maggie Harrington, forest wanderer, was found frozen to death, eight miles from her dilapidated old cabin near the old Central mine in Copper country, northern Michigan, recently.

She was seventy years old. For the last fifty years Maggie has roamed the forests, fearless of man or beast, at all times of the day or night, as wild as the gray wolf and as harmless as the deer.

Subsisting upon raw and uncooked foods and wild berries, with clothing enough only to decently cover herself, she roamed the forests with no hat, she wandered many miles through the dense forests from one camp to the other and often crouched in the corner of a deserted cabin for the night, away from the howling wolves and sheltered from the bitter north winds when the weather was far below zero. At daybreak she would walk another ten or fifteen miles back to her own stoveless shack, or go on many miles in another direction to some miner's cabin for a cupful of coffee.

Wild Woman's Home.

Her old tumble-down cabin at Central mine, with windows stuffed with old papers or potato bags, its pile of ashes in the middle of the floor, where the old rusty stove had long since fallen apart, the chairs and kitchen table decayed where they stood, and in the corner of the bare room a pile of dirty rags which served her as sleeping quarters for these many years.

She was often seen by tourists as they drove along the northern highway, but she managed to get into the forest before they reached her.

Maggie had one ride in an auto and that was four years ago when she had an infected foot. That ride took her twenty-five miles to Calumet for treatment.

She was intelligent and had a common school education, and her mother was noted among the old neighbors as a splendid housekeeper, clean and orderly.

Retained Keen Mind.

Maggie had degenerated in the matter of clothing and way of living only; her mind was keen, and what stories she could tell of the wild things she knew so well.

Whatever transpired in the life of this strange woman to change her from a shy, sheltered, golden-haired, beautiful girl as she was fifty years ago at the time her mother died, to a silent hermit of the great forests, no one can say. She kept her own counsel—shared confidences with none and died with her secret on her frozen lips.

Old Maggie was buried at Eagle Harbor near the spot where she stood over the little grave fifty years ago and cursed the fate that had robbed her of the mother she idolized, and changed her into a wild woman of the great Michigan forests at one stroke.

"Trench Mouth" Attacks

Thousands at Trenton

Trenton, N. J.—An epidemic of "trench mouth," a gum infection technically called Vincent's disease, has spread through Trenton in the last few days. The malady, which is traceable to the World War and transmitted from person to person, has effected several thousands, Trenton dentists declare.

Nearly places also are troubled. At the Skillman epileptic village, a state institution, the malady has been so general that physicians were called to launch a fight against it.

"Stop kissing" is the word passed out by the health department in an effort to combat the malady.

The doctors declared the disease was rare in the United States before the war. They say it was brought back by the American Expeditionary forces.

Priest Plans to Restore

California Mission

San Juan Capistrano, Calif.—Seventy-one years after President Lincoln signed the land office patent, restoring the lands and building of Mission San Juan Capistrano to the Catholic church for "religious and educational purposes," the ruins of the "Jewel of the Franciscan chain" are to be made to conform to the purposes for which the patent was signed.

Rev. St. John O'Sullivan, the Kentucky padre, who came to the mission to die in 1911, but who became so inspired in the restoration of the ruins that he regained robust health, announced that work had started on a construction program which will convert the tumbled nobles of the north wing into quarters for a convent and religious school.

Foundations of

24 Miles From Warsaw

Warsaw.—The jaw of a mammoth was found 24 miles from Warsaw, in Wartha, when workers were excavating for the construction of a new house. The diameter of the jaw is 34 inches. After news reached Warsaw, the government rushed an expert to Wartha, hoping possibly to unearth further parts of the mammoth's skeleton.

Carries Weight

Washington.—Leander O. Gentle of Atlanta, sixty-five years old, weight 250, has had 25 children.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. W. J. Mackay, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Grace Philbrook, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerkhofen, Sec.

ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. S. Silver, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Alice Littlehale, N. G.; Miss Olive Austin, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; N. C. Machia, K. of P. and Sec.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Mildred Lowell, M. E. C.; Mrs. Heaster Sabornie, M. of E. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. S. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 35, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Com. Commander; Lloyd Luxton, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. P. V., meets first and third Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. Perry Lapham, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Zenas Merrill, M.; Eva V. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Miss Wendell Gordin; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Vandenkerechoven.

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CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E.
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LDGE, No. 31, I. O.
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A. S. Silver, N. G.; D.
cretary.

EDERAH LODGE, No.
meets in Odd Fellows'
and third Monday eve-
month. Mrs. Alice Lit-
Miss Olive Austin.

LDGE, No. 22, K. of
range Hall the first and
of each month. H. C.
N. C. Machin, K. of

TEMPLE, No. 68,
STARS, meets the sec-
Wednesday evenings
at Grace Hall. Mrs.
H. M. R. G. Mrs. Hes-
of R. and C.

ST, No. 84, G. A. R.,
Fellows' Hall the sec-
Thursday of each
Hutchinson, Command-
dan, Adjutant; L. N.

R. C. No. 36, meets
Hall the second and
evening of each
Little Inman, President;
Bank, Secretary.

MUNDY POST, No.
N LEGION, meets the
Thursday of each
ooms. J. M. Harring-
Lloyd Luxon, Ad-

EDWARDS CAMP, NO.
meets first and third
each month in the La-
Ferry Lapham, Com-
Brown, Secretary.

ANGE, No. 56, P. of
their hall the first and
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Merrill, M.; Eva W.

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

THE DOOM TRAIL

By Arthur D. Howden Smith
Author of PORTO BELLO GOLD, Etc.

(By Frankana's)

WNU Service

PRECEDING CHAPTERS

Harry Ormerod, long proscribed traitor to King George as a Stuart partisan, returning from France to London, rescues Alderman Robert Juggins from a band of assassins. Juggins proves to be the grandson of a former steward of Ormerod's father, to whom Juggins feels himself indebted. Ormerod tells Juggins he has abandoned the Stuart cause. Juggins informs Ormerod of a Jacobite plot in the American colonies to weaken England by forwarding French interests. At its head is Andrew Murray, a Scotswoman, and a Frenchman, De Veulle, deadly enemy of Ormerod. The two are in London furthering their schemes. Anticipating the plotters' early return to America, Juggins arranges for Ormerod to go there with letters to Governor Burnet, friend of Juggins, and work to foil Murray. Disguised as Juggins' servant, Ormerod arranges to take passage to America. On the ship he meets a girl, Murray's daughter, and a deserter, proven out of your own mouth.

CHAPTER III—Continued

"Tom doesn't make mistakes," remarked Murray with a gesture of dismissal to the negro. "May I ask you are, sir?" he addressed me. "I suppose you may," I replied coolly; and with a sense of relief I ripped the bobbed scrub-off my head and tossed it into the sea. "Does that help you at all?" I inquired of De Veulle.

He stared back at me, his face all drawn with hatred. "I knew you with it on," he said savagely. "It became you. Why should a deserter wear the clothes of a gentleman?"

I laughed at him, but Murray intervened quickly.

"What do you mean?" he demanded. De Veulle made a gesture in my direction.

"This person, who was in the immediate entourage of the Pretender, abandoned his leader not long ago and fled to England to seek a pardon, re-putated and detected by all honorable men in Paris. But in England his protestations of loyalty were refused, for they naturally doubted the sincerity of one who wearied so soon of an unfortunate cause."

"Is this true?" Murray asked me.

"With reason," I said.

Murray stared from one to the other of us. "But I refuse to see that we may look forward to an entertaining voyage!" he exclaimed. "I had feared 'twould be most tedious. Are you seeking satisfaction from the gentleman, eh?"

"I shall fight him when I choose, on ground of my own choosing," replied De Veulle curtly.

"And by no means with small arms," I jeered.

He gave me a black look.

"You will pray me to kill you if you ever fall into my power, Ormerod. I can wait until then."

"As you please."

He turned and left us. Murray took some very deliberately, first offering the box to me—which he had not done before—and scrutinized me politely from head to foot.

"I fear I have been patronizing in my conduct, sir," he observed. "Pray accept my apologies. 'Twas a perfect disguise. And your manner, if I may say so, was well concealed."

"I thank you."

"In short, I find you an opponent of totally different importance. You are an opponent?" he shot at me.

"Sure, sir, that is for you to say."

I made answer "So far as I know at this time we merely happen to be passengers together on this craft."

He laughed.

"I might have known it," he exclaimed. "Twas not like Juggins to send a bumpkin to France. He hath been an enemy I might not scorn at any moment. But I must go below now. I have some papers to attend to and I shall also attempt to induce the steward de Veulle to preserve the amenities of life whilst we are restricted to such confined quarters."

"He shall not have to labor against my hostility," I promised as he departed.

Despite myself, I was taken with the man. His unmistakable breeding, his ready wit, the assurance of power and self-sufficiency which radiated from him and explained, as I thought, his readiness to admit himself to the wrong, all these joined to inspire respect for his pride. If not admiration for his character.

During the rest of that day I made myself at home about the ship, talking with the seamen and their officers and watching valiantly for the lady of the green cloak who had awakened me with her song. But she kept her cabin until the second afternoon, when we were sailing easily with a fair wind stream. I found her then as I returned from a walk forward, standing with her hand on the poop-railing in steady gaze.

"I have met your father," I said, coming to her side, "and I make no doubt he would present me were he here."

"Sir," she said stiffly, "I have no desire for your company."

I stared at her, mouth agape. "If I have offended—" I began.

"I may as well tell you," she interrupted me again. "I have heard that about you which will make me have no inclination for your company."

"And I shall ask you to tell me what that is," I retorted with mounting indignation. "It is not fair that you should accept the slurs of an enemy behind my back."

She hesitated.

"That may be so," she admitted, "but you will be willing to answer me two questions?"

"Surely."

"You are Captain Ormerod, formerly chamberlain to King James III?"

"Yes."

"And you not long ago abandoned the king's service and fruitlessly sought a pardon in London?"

"Yes."

"That is enough for me. You are a traitor, a deserter, proven out of your own mouth."

"But—"

"No, sir; there is naught you can say would interest me. I should despise you none the less had you deserted in the same circumstances to my own side. It makes it no less culpable that you deserted from my side because our fortunes were at low ebb."

"But you shall hear me," I protested.

"This is absurd, what you say. You have taken two bare statements of fact and twisted them into the implications skillfully made by a personal enemy. You—"

"Last night, sir," she said cuttingly, withdrawing the folds of her cloak so that they might not touch me, "you played upon my sympathies with your tale of exile and a brother buried in the 'Glen Donald' country, and I was all for sympathy with you and sorrow for your sorrow. You as much as told me you were one of the Good People. You let me deceive myself, after you had deceived me first. Oh, you will have acted unspeakably!"

"What I told you was true! I was out in the 'Glen Donald' country with my brother; he died and was buried there; I escaped with the remnants of the expedition; I am an exile at this moment."

"An exile? Pharaoh! Think on the how men can truly say that in their misfortune this day! And you—"

"I reached a small projecting structure at the level of the deck to which was fastened the starboard rigging of the mainmast."

On this bit of the platform I rested myself, below the level of the bulwarks, one arm thrust round a mast-rod stay. I suppose that at the most not more than five minutes had elapsed since I had been heaved overboard, and obviously no one had witnessed the incident, for the deck was as quiet and deserted as it had been when I was attacked.

Who had done it? I accepted as a primary fact the impossibility that I could have been one of the crew. No crew could have seen me in the cap of my known enemies, and those in my power, twisting arms would belong only to the apellike negro. I scrambled over the bulwark in a flash, and crouched down upon the deck to survey the situation. It was one against three—no four. I reflected bitterly; for I made no doubt the girl would array herself against me. I must have some weapon.

Ormerod is to realize that in Murray he has an opponent who will stop at anything to gain the ends to which he is fanatically devoted.

TO BE CONTINUED

Swimmer Had Choice of Death or Agony

To be attacked by a shark is, to my mind, one of the most terrifying ordeals imaginable, says a writer in a South African paper. And of all the shark stories I have heard, this grim adventure on the coast of North Queensland is among the most dramatic.

A newcomer swam out from the beach during hot weather, as an iron-bum about a hundred yards from the shore. He found that the buoy was too hot to hold, and turned back to the shore, and saw a man-eating shark a few yards away. The man swam to the buoy, and the shark swam round, eyeing him.

After a minute on the buoy, he jumped into the water to cool himself in a moment the shark was dashing towards him. He returned to the buoy.

This ghastly business was repeated a dozen times until some one on the beach came out with a boat and rescued the swimmer.

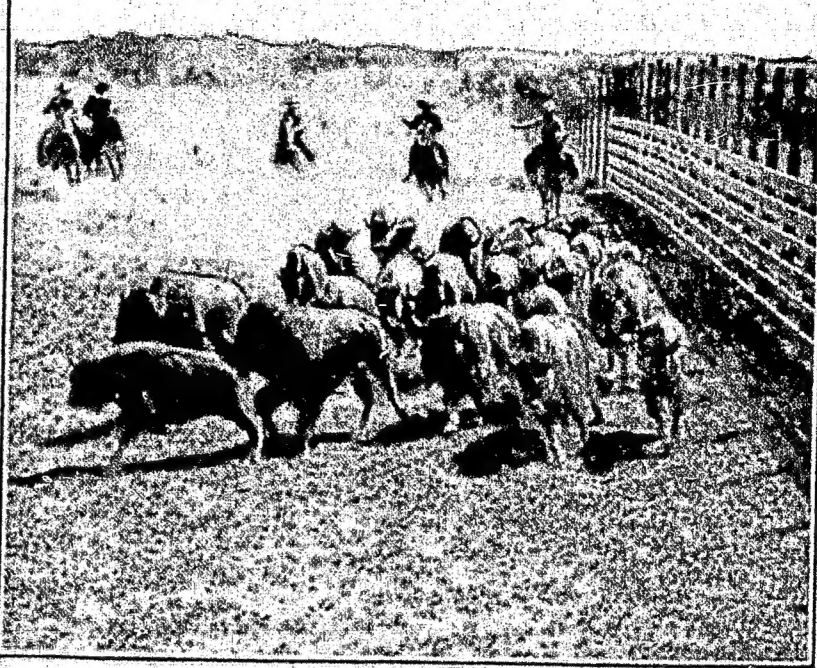
Sage Reflection

It's better to be dumb, but with enough sense to get some pleasure out of life, than to be intelligent enough to understand higher mathematics, yet too dumb to get any joy out of living.

Uncle Eben

"Education teaches a man to read," wrote Uncle Eben, "but it can't guarantee to keep 'im from doing both foolishly."—Washington Star.

Our Northern Neighbor



Round-Up of Buffalo in Western Canada.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

THE epoch-making decision of the so-called Imperial conference in London recently, that the principal dominions of the "British empire" shall become practically independent, completely self-governing states, centers particular interest on each of the three remoter big units, Canada, Australia and South Africa. Among these three dominions, Canada naturally looms largest and most important to Americans since for thousands of miles only a surveyed line separates its territory from our own. But Canada is actually the largest and most important of the three. Its population is close to 5,000,000 and its area is more than 3,000,000 square miles, placing it ahead of Australia and South Africa on both counts.

The Canadian government, as it is now constituted, owes its existence to "The British North America Act" of 1871. The act states that the Canadian constitution shall be similar in principle to that of Great Britain. Naturally nothing is said in the document in regard to the constitution of the United States, but it is known that the members of the constitutional convention had our constitution clearly in mind and used it and its history as a guide.

The central government is made up of nine united provinces, and as with us authority is divided between the main government and its units. The legislative branch consists of a senate with a fixed number of members from each province, and a house of commons whose members are elected in proportion to population.

Here the superficial resemblance to the government of the United States ceases. There is no elected official comparable to our President. Instead, the executive is a governor general appointed by the British king. Heretofore this appointee has practically represented the British government in Canada, but as a result of the recent pronouncement of the Imperial conference he will hereafter be shorn of this status.

Senate Like House of Lords.

The Canadian senate is a sort of dominion house of lords without the titles. Its members are appointed, not elected, and they hold office for life. The provinces do not have an equal representation as do the American states. There are 24 senators each from Ontario and Quebec, 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 4 each from Prince Edward Island and 6 each from Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Although the Canadians followed in a way the form of our Union, they directly reversed one important principle. In the United States the states retain all powers not specifically delegated to the central government; in Canada the central government has all powers not specifically given to the provinces.

Most of Canada's population is concentrated in a zone about 250 miles wide along the United States-Canadian boundary. And within this zone the concentration is heaviest quite close to the border. Inhabited Canada, then, is in effect a ribbon of territory 3,000 miles long, stretching from ocean to ocean.

Approaching from the east, one first reaches the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Newfoundland, adjoining these three, it should be mentioned, is not a part of Canada, but a separate colony. The maritime provinces, all small, are the only ones which are fairly evenly settled throughout.

Quebec province has a population of nearly two and a half millions, but most of this is in the region close to the St. Lawrence river, and south of the Canadian National railway. From this inhabited zone the province stretches off northward, beside Hudson bay and on the Hudson strait, farther north than the southern tip of Greenland.

Up to Hudson bay.

Even Ontario, southernmost of the larger provinces and most populous of them all, is undeveloped and very

menagerly settled in its northern half. It reaches Hudson bay in the north. The third province to touch Hudson bay is Manitoba. This province, like the other two named, is marked by a populous southern zone around Winnipeg, and the almost deserted lands to the north nearer the bay. Just north of the developed region in all three of these provinces are dense forests, in which clearings are beginning to make their way as they did in the Middle West of the United States in pioneer days. Much farther north, wherever the ground is low, is the "muskeg" country, a region of grassy marshes in summer, and frozen wastes in winter.

Hudson bay, surrounded by Canadian territory, is one of the most characteristic features on the map of North America, standing out as strikingly as the Gulf of Mexico.

On the west coast are Port Churchill, the bay's best port, and about a hundred miles to the north, Port Nelson, both in Manitoba. These ports are to be connected by railroads with Winnipeg and the wheat and cattle country to the west. Sailing vessels ply Hudson bay between July 15 and October 1, and steamers for a slightly longer period. When the railroads increase the importance of the Hudson bay ports it is believed that ice-crushing ships will make possible the shipping of cargoes between June 15 and November 1. By the Hudson bay route Edmonton, Alberta, is 1,000 miles nearer Liverpool than by the Montreal route. The country in every direction from the bay is rich in the history and traditions of the picturesque old Hudson bay company.

The Prairie Provinces.

The three prairie provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—may well be considered together, for among them they cover all of Canada which is in process of being settled, west of the older Great Lakes province of Ontario and east of the Rocky mountains. This is Canada's "West," where restless pioneer spirits from all lands are carving out an empire as kindred spirits a generation ago wrought the wilderness of the Missouri valley and the "great American desert" into the rich states of today.

The Canadian pioneers have advantages over those who won the American West in that they have better railroad methods and equipment, telephones and wireless. But they have a relentless new enemy in the bitter cold of the northern regions of the provinces.

The predominant part of the population and development of the three provinces is in their southern halves, in the region Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba, with its population close to 200,000, is Canada's Chicago of a generation or so ago; while Edmonton, capital of Alberta, is the St. Paul of a similar period. The northern portion of the provinces is a region crossed by many rivers and dotted with numberless lakes.

Even more of a wilderness are the territories of Keewatin and Mackenzie, which extend from the prairie provinces northward to the Polar sea. Most of this region has been explored only along the largest rivers and lakes. Innumerable lakes are to be found there, and between them much of the region is muskeg country. Further west, adjoining Alaska, lies the Yukon territory, well known for its gold rushes. This is a mountainous and plateau region, rich in many kinds of minerals. As yet it is practically without railways.

The extreme western province adjoining the United States is British Columbia, Canada's Switzerland. The crest of the Rocky mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the entire province westward to the Pacific coast is mountainous. The coast is deeply indented with fjords that rival those of Norway. In the southwestern corner of British Columbia, hard by the United States border, is Vancouver, Canada's great Pacific port, and the western terminus of her chief transcontinental railway. By virtue of Vancouver and the important trade routes that converge there, Canada becomes one of the nations vitally interested in developments on the Pacific.

Scraps of Humor

THE EXCEPTION

The young woman was shown round the ship by a mate. She saw everything, including the cabins, the stokehold, and the saloons. At last they came to the bridge, where the captain was standing.

"Ah, so that's the captain," remarked the visitor. "I've the man whose word is law while you're at sea, isn't he?"

"No, madam, not this time," said the mate. "You see, the wife's coming with him on this trip."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

RIGHT DIRECTION



She (under spell of verbal moon) —Let's sit on the step and talk. He (under same spell)—That's a step in the right direction, I'd say.

No Need to Hurry

"Judge," requested the policeman at the bar, "I'd like to start serving my sentence right away, so I'll have it over quick."

"No hurry, my boy," replied the judge genially. "It's going to be a life sentence."—American Legion Monthly.

Bad Outlook

"This is a knotty case. Eight women on the jury."

"And the woman you defend?"

"Is accused of stealing another woman's cook."

"What's worrying you?"

"I'm afraid they'll hang my client."

Kill the Dog

Harold—There's the handkerchief you dropped last night, dear. I slept with it under my pillow and I've kissed it a thousand times.

Alice—That isn't my handkerchief. That's little Fido's sweater.

Correct Conclusion

"Black chile, does you all know what delect am?"

"Suttinly I does, Reetzabub."

"Don what is it?"

"Well, when I leans ovah an' heahs somethin' rip, I knows dat's de seat."

A Sad Mistake

Wilkes—So the bridegroom didn't show up at the wedding?

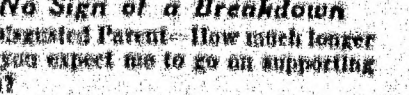
Crandall—No; they forgot to send him an invitation.

Question

"Dolly's all right if you know how to take her."

"Well, I'm taking her in a taxi, is that the proper way?"

A PRETTY PICKLE



Old Maid Sear Pickle—Look at those disgusting Sweet Pickles!

Her Opinion

Angry Girl to Druggist—This vanishing cream is a fake. Druggist—How come?

Portious Female—I've used it on my nose every night for two weeks, and it's just as long as it ever was!

No Sign of a Breakdown

Disgusted Parent—How much longer do you expect me to go on supporting you?

Stolid Son—Well, father, you know you are in the pink of condition.

Contagious

Mrs. Greene—The professor's wife is almost as absent-minded as he is. Mrs. Blue—What did she do?

Mrs. Greene—Bought a fire in the Bureau and put her stockings in the stove.

Between Sportmen

"Any luck today?"

"Two rabbits, nine geese, a turkey and four ducks."

"All with one gun?"

"No, with one motor car."

1944

SIMPLE STERILIZER FOR DAIRY UTENSILS

Many dairies have boilers which make steam available for sterilizing dairy utensils. A simple, inexpensive, and very efficient combined water heater

and fertilizer can be used on farms which do not have hoflers. This apparatus is a galvanized iron box with a perforated false bottom. This box is placed on a brick, stone, or concrete setting and a fire built underneath. Anyone interested in building such a sterilizer can secure free plans and directions from the Bureau of Dairy In-

Outlook

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over the work you plan to
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ALL WOOL BLANKETS MARKED DOWN

CANTON

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Banks took their little son, Austin, to the Children's Hospital, Portland, Wednesday, for treatment. They were guests of his brother, John Banks, and wife of South Portland, Wednesday night, returning Thursday.

The marriage of Leon O. Norwood of Oakland and Mrs. Luella G. York of Canton, took place at Portland, Tuesday, Jan. 11th. They will reside for the present in Canton.

The Y. P. C. U. will meet Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Kyle Burke.

Mrs. Blanche Richardson is slowly improving from her recent accident.

Mrs. Effene E. Goding and daughter will go this week to Auburn, where they will board during the winter.

Marco Lavorgna is giving lessons on the violin. Mr. Lavorgna is one of the finest players in this section. He studied for two years with C. Roland Rousseau of Boston.

Mrs. Minnie Oliver is still confined to her bed with tonsillitis.

Miss Angie Sweett has been visiting friends at Livermore Falls.

Mrs. S. T. Hayden, who has been ill, is better.

A joint meeting of the men and women of the Farm Bureau will be held at the community hall, Jan. 13th. This will be a general planning meeting and a good attendance is desired. The meeting will be open to the public.

Mrs. Harold Bryant is seriously ill and threatened with pneumonia. Her mother, Mrs. Charles Randall, who was visiting in Ayer, Mass., has been sent for.

A new flag has been purchased for the school yard.

Word has been received of the serious illness of Mrs. Ralph W. Bicknell of Winthrop, formerly of Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Harding entertained nine tables at what Thursday evening. The first prize for ladies was won by Ethel Russell and first for men was won by Herman Childs, the lucky going to Donald Bouney. Refreshments were served.

The hockey team won Wednesday's game from Dixfield. Score 11 to 2.

Mrs. Josie Young Hall of Livermore who passed away last week was well known in Canton. Her husband, William Hall, is seriously ill.

Judge Benjamin L. Cleaves of the Associated Industries of Maine, A. L. A. Cummings of the State Chamber of Commerce, and L. C. Minor of the Maine Fidelity Bureau of Portland addressed the citizens of Canton at the Opera House, Saturday evening, in connection with the moving pictures. Mr. Minor spoke of the benefits which would be derived from the success of the Canton Plywood Co. and the need of the co-operation of the citizens, etc.

John Dracator has gone to Hartford to work for Frank Briggs.

Miss Wilma Hussey has returned home from Portland.

The joint installation of Canton Camp and Amasaguticook Lodge was held Friday evening. The camp of officers were installed by D. D. Arthur Newton and the subordinate officers by Walter G. Hicks of Rumford and assistants. An oyster supper was served at the close.

The officers of the Relief Corps were installed Tuesday by Past President, Lena T. Hall, assisted by Mrs. Annie Towle.

Elton Tripp has gone into the woods with his work team for the winter.

The installation of Fennah Helekah Lodge will be held Friday evening.

NORTH NEWRY

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littlehale who have been visiting at Fred Wight's since Christmas returned to their home in Erol, Sunday.

Services were held at the church Sunday A. M. with a good attendance.

Mrs. Amy Bennett, who has caring for Mrs. Robert Deas and baby returned home Saturday.

Fred Kilgore, who underwent an operation at the new Community Hospital, Rumford last week, is reported as getting along nicely.

Catherine Hatchins was a recent overnight guest of Beatrice Appleby and Evelyn Pendleton.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deas, born on Christmas day, died Saturday night. The cause has not been learned at this writing. The deep sympathy of their friends and neighbors be extended to them at this time.

Harry Isaacson was in town Monday. Fred Wight was in Bethel Monday. Mrs. Doris Martin was at home over the week end.

Break up a Cold

As soon as you begin to sneeze, feel 40° below zero, or your nose starts up, use "L. F." Atwood's Medicine Economy, safety, and the best of all.

MONEY SAVING SALE

Starts THURSDAY JAN. 20 AT 9 A. M.
Store Open Every Evening

You all know that a merchant always makes an effort to clean up his stock the last part of the season in order to make room for the following season's goods. That's what we are doing now. Our entire stock must move regardless of cost. Come all of you and share in this great opportunity which happens once

Starts THURSDAY JAN. 20 AT 9 A. M.
Store Open Every Evening

a year and continues as long as the goods last. Come early as some lots are limited.

MEN'S OVERCOATS \$14.00	MEN'S SUITS Blue, Brown, Grey \$14.00	<p>Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock our Bundle Sale will start. These bundles contain goods valued at from 50c to \$2.00. The price is 25c. In addition to the goods, some of these bundles will contain 1c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 in money.</p> <p>Come Early as the number of bundles will be limited.</p> <p>Hundreds of other bargains not mentioned on account of lack of space, but come and look over the bargains we have. We are absolutely sure to satisfy you. Do not forget the name and place.</p>	BRADFORD PERCALE 36 in. wide per yd. 13c	One Lot BATES GINGHAM per yd. 13 1-2c
LADIES' WINTER FELT HATS From \$2.50 to \$5.00 for \$1.39	MEN'S and WOMEN'S BATH ROBES Good Colors \$2.98 and \$3.98		LOCKWOOD SHEETING 36 in. wide per yd. 13c	LOCKWOOD SHEETING Bleached 9-1 per yd. 47c
BOYS' and GIRLS' WINTER UNION SUITS All sizes 79c	LADIES' UNION SUITS Elbow Length and Sleeveless \$1.39		OUTING FLANNEL 36 in. wide per yd. 17c	COTTON SERGE For Children's Dresses 28 in. wide per yd. 29c
MEN'S SHEEP SKIN COATS Values \$14.00 and \$15.00 \$9.98	BOYS' JACKETS All sizes \$1.39		FANCY KWANTO CREPE per yd. 19c	BRUNSWICK PILLOW TUBING 40 and 42 in. wide per yd. 32c
MEN'S ROUND NECK SWEATERS Black and Blue \$6.39	MEN'S FELT DRESS HATS From \$1.78 to \$3.98	STEVENS' LINEN CRASH 18 in. wide per yd. 21c	HORNER ALLEN'S YARN 3 3-4 ounces All colors per skein 42c	
BOYS' PANTS Wool Mixed All sizes 98c to \$1.98	MEN'S PANTS All sizes \$1.79 to \$4.98	OXFORD WOOL FLANNEL COTTON WARP Assorted Colors 54 in. wide per yd. 79c	ALL WOOL SERGE Sponged and shrunk 44 in. wide per yd. \$1.39	
GIRLS' and BOYS' COATS From \$2.98 to \$5.98	YOUNG LADIES' COATS 6 to 16 years \$5.98	ALL WOOL FLANNEL Assorted colors 54-52 in. wide per yd. \$1.79	CHILDREN'S NIGHT DRESSES Sizes 4 to 16 years 39c	

MAIN ST.

M. A. NAIMEY

BETHEL ME.

